विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० के० के० तिवारी):

(क) यह सूचना केन्द्रीय हज समिति के पास ही उपलब्ध है और उनसे एकत्र की जा रही है ।

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए हज कोटा उसकी मुस्लिम जनसंख्या के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है । सरकार के लिए यह संभव नहीं हो पाया है कि वह उन राज्यों को अतिरिक्त सीटें आवंटित करे जिनकी मांग ज्यादा है ।

(ग) हमारे तीर्थ यात्रियों को हज, 1988 के दौरान सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई मुख्य सुविधाएं निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

1. 4675 हज यात्रियों को समुद्री जहाज द्वारा भेजने की व्यवस्था ।

2. कलकत्ता से पहली बार चार्टर उड़ानों सहित लगभग 20,000 हज तीर्थयात्रियों के लिए हज चार्टर उड़ानों का परिचालन ।

3. 23,000 तीर्थयात्रियों के लिए प्रत्येक को 4100 सऊदी रियाल (14,500 रुपये) की विदेशी मुद्रा जारी करना ।

4. मक्का में सरकार की स्थायी डिस्पेंसरी द्वारा चिकित्सा सुविधाओं का प्रावधान और हज समय के दौरान 40 सदस्य वाले सरकारी चिकित्सा मिशन को भेजना । हमारे तीर्थ यात्रियों के प्रयोग के लिए सरकार ने स्थायी और अस्थायी डिस्पेंसरियों को 4.6 लाख रुपये के मूल्य की औषधियां दी हैं।

5. 10,000 तीर्थयात्रियों के लिए मक्का में पहले से ही आरक्षित आवास का प्रावधान ।

6. 16, 17 और 19 जुलाई 1988 को एयर इंडिया द्वारा दिल्ली से विशेष हज चार्टर उड़ानें ।

Agreement with Bofors for Manufacturing of Howitzer 77 Gun and its Ammunition.

*29. SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA:
SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to enter into a new agreement with Bofors for the licensed manufacture of its field gun Howitzer 77 and its ammunition; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the decision, if any, taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Participation of Indian Delegation at the Special United Nations Session on Disarmament

*30. SHRIMATI SUDHA VIJAY JOSHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the role played by the Indian delegation at the Special Session of the United Nations on Disarmament held recently at New York; and

(b) what results were achieved at that Session in regard to Disarmament?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Following Prime Minister's statement at the Third Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to Disarmament on 9 June, 1988, India tabled far-reaching proposals on a whole range of disarmament issues. The centre-piece of these proposals was a time bound Action Plan for ushering in a nuclear weapon-free and non-violent world order. The Action Plan presented Indian called for *inter-alia*, the complete elimination of nuclear weapons by the year

2010, in a phased manner. In addition, India presented papers on new technologies and the qualitative arms race and the question of disposal of warheads on the nuclear missiles covered by the INF Treaty.

Besides the above proposals, the Indian delegation also supported several other initiatives. For example, together with other members of the Five Continent Peace Initiative. For example, together with other Special Session endorse the principle of an integrated multilateral verification system. within the U.N., as an integral part of a strengthened multilateral framework required to ensure peace and security during the process of disarmament and in a nuclear weapon-free world. The Indian delegation actively pursued these ideas during the negotiations conducted in the Working Groups and the Committee of the Whole of the Special Session in order to achieve consensus on them.

(b) The Special Session could not arrive at a consensus on the adoption of a final document. The purpose for which the Special Session was called was, however, served to some extent by virtue of its being able to focus attention upon the current dimension of the arms race, particularly the nuclear and the qualitative arms race and in heightening public awareness and mobilising opinion in favour of disarmament.

Strategic changes in the Irrigation projects

*31. DR. YALAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state whether Government propose to undertake any strategic changes in regard to the irrigation projects in the country and if so, what will be the scheme for Central funding under the revised scheme?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The strategies envisaged in the National Water Policy include the establishment of appropriate organisation for planned development and management of river basin as a whole, with need to obviate underfunding of projects by allocation of adequate resources. No change in Central funding is contemplated at present.

Setting up of Electronics Centres

*32. SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Electronics has been setting up Centres for Electronics Design and Technologies (CEDTS) at various places in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up such centres in Gujarat, especially in Ahmedabad where there is much scope for developing of electronics industry; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Electronics is setting up CEDTs in Srinagar (J&K), Aurangabad (Maharashtra), Imphal (Manipur), Gorakhpur (UP), Mohali (Punjab) and Calicut (Kerala).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of SEA Walls Along the Coastal Line of Kerala

*33. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
SHRI N.E. BALARAM:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has requested the Centre to extend finan-